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# СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

# The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HEnderson 4-0237

Ukrainian National Ass5n
Tel. HEnderson 5-8740

РІК LXIV Ч. 187 IN TWO SECTIONS SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1957 IN TWO SECTIONS No. 187 VOL. LXIV

## Amateurs Versus Professionals at The Sixth World Youth Festival In Moscow

Nearly everyone in America has read how a handful of American youth stood on street corners in Moscow denouncing the Soviets for their armed intervention in Hungary.

There have been other reports that Americans attending the Sixth World Youth Festival vigorously defended the American way of life in debates and discussions during the fifteen-day youth get-together in July and August.

Laudable as these "Boy, I told them" type of activities might appear, they were the work of amateurs in an event organized and staged by hardened professionals. When the last "peace and friendship" slogan was shouted on August 11, the men who planned it all tallied up a number of successes. In fifteen days of the world youth get-together they had:

1. Made Moscow the center of world attention. The Communist news service TASS (July 31) said that interest of U.S. Youth was so great the "bourgeois press had no opportunity to bypass the festival in silence."

2. Made every effort, once in spotlight, to identify Moscow as the center of a world struggle for peace. The air echoed with shouts of "peace and friendship," official slogan for the affair. As the Soviet Communist newspaper Pravda noted (July 28) Moscow was "helping progressive young people . . . understand the great strength of the friendly unity of youth inspired by the life-giving ideas of the struggle for peace."

3. Destroyed many preconceived opinions and doubts about the Soviet Union. We have the Reds' word for it (in Komsomolskaya Pravda, July 21) that some people believed that Soviet Communists "dressed in animal hides" and had "races set in a blood-thirsty grimace . . . The young people will meet and see for themselves the difference of life for youth in their own countries and here." After the Festival, Soviet delegates reported (Aug. 11): "Many of our guests have come here with preconceived ideas blinded by the mendacious propaganda which is being spread about the Soviet Union. It was all the more joyful for us to see how, with tears of emotion and admiration, they spoke of their encounters with our people, of the striving for peace which permeats our lives."

4. Planned dozens of special meetings to continue the spread of Communism in the months to come. Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet writer and master propagandist, met with the French youth. (The Reds are now trying to talk up the benefits of a Soviet-French alliance.) Afro-Asian delegations met under the leadership of the large Egyptian delegation. A permanent committee for Afro-Asian youth was suggested to solidify relations among the countries which had attended the 1955 Bandung Conference. The Red met to increase Red penetra- Chinese and the Indonesians tion into Indonesia.

And, of course, the Red Chinese had a meeting with Americans attending the Festival. The result: Forty-one Americans were talkned into taking a trip into Red China in defiance of U.S. Government policies. They set out hopefully, stating that they would give the Chinese "a better view of the American way of life." Red Premier Chou En-lai must be laughing over shaming the U.S. Government, showing its "weakness" in the eyes of potential Asian victims of Red conquest. The prestige of Red China will rise another notch or two in Asian eyes.

5. Set up and run the successful Festival, strengthening the ties between the Red-fronting World Federation of Democratic Youth, and hundreds of youth orfanizations, particularly in the very vulnerable Asian and African areos. The Festival Committee reported on August 11 that more than 1,000 organizations and 34,000 youth had participated. The Committee added: "We wish that everyone who saw this festival may carry to the world word of its success and that we may strive everywhere to have the great ideas of the festival . . . live constantly in the hearts of millions of young men and women."

From beginning to the end, the Sixth World Festival was the work of professionals in setting up events which would influence world opinion: Communism is working for peace. Don't be afraid of Communists; they are humans after all. Peace can be won if people work together in the kind of spirit they shared in Moscow—these are the ideas Red influencers of world public opinion wanted to create in the minds of all those taking part in or reading about the Youth Fesival.

Counteracting the effect of a mammoth and well-staged event of this kind is not work for a handful of amateurs. It requires professionals. But up to now at least, Americans have chosen to ignore such events or try to pass them off as "mere propaganda." In John Paul Jones words: "We have not yet begun to fight."

[Postscript: Several different figures were reported for the number of American youth attending the World Youth Festival in Moscow. These ranged from "about 100" up to "160." The Communists, in a broadcast August 1, set the number at 126. This is far under the 600 to 700 they had hoped would turn up.]

## N. J. Ukr. Republican Committee Is Preparing For Its 10th Anniversary Celebration

The ten years since the inception of the organization has found the Committee sponsoring many huge manifestations in the City of Newark, N.J., at which outstanding speakers discussed the Ukrainian Cause problems. It has supported the policy of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, and given aid to hundreds of former Ukrainian displaced persons, in helping them solve their particular problems, and it stands, as always, as the guardian and friend of our Ukrainian Liberation Movement as an intermediary between the Ukrainian people and our Governmental officials.

At a recent meeting of the Committee, in order to commemorate this Tenth Anniversary, it was resolved to hold a Banquet, which will be held on Saturday, October 19th, 1957, at the Hotel Carlton, in Newark, New Jersey.

The Principal Speakers at the Banquet will be H. Alexander Smith, Senior Senator of the State of New Jersey, and Doctor Lev Dobriansky, Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

John Romanition, Assistant Prosecutor of Essex County, heads the Committee, and he is ably assisted by Mr. Myron Leskiw, Mr. Andrew Keybida, Mr. Joseph Trush, Mrs. Pelagia Kuchkuda, Stephen Dembitsky,

## Governor Meyner Purchases First Membership Card in Ukrainian American Committee

Lect to right: Michael Golombuski, Marcel E. Wagner, Governor Meyner and Colonel Dunn.

The Ukrainian American Committee for the reelection of Governor Meyner of New Jersey was formally set up this week

Hudson County Tax Commissioner Marcel E. Wagner was chosen State Chairman. Michael Golombuski of Irvington, Co-Chairman, and Mayor William Gural of Hillside, State Co-ordinator.

One dollar member cards are being sold to Ukrainians throughout the state to raise campaign funds to be contributed to the campaign.

A banquet in honor of Governor Meyner will be held at the Essex House in Newark on Wednesday, October 16th in the evening.

A very enthusiastic committee of Ukrainian leaders throughout New Jersey is engaged in placing our own people in the forefront in their support of New Jersey's great humanitarian Governor.

## Parliamentary Union Delegates Told How Soviets Deny Citizens Elementary Democratic Rights

A sober analysis of electoral and parliamentary practices in the Soviet Union, fully documenting the perversions of democratic rights guaranteed by the 1936 Soviet Constitution, has been sent each of the delegates currently attending the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in London. The scholarly study was prepared under the auspices of the American Committee for Liberation, of which Howland H. Sargeant, former Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, is president.

Founded in 1889, the Inter-Parliamentary Union consists representation of the world's Parliamentary governments. Ironically, the Soviet Union is also represented.

The American Committee, a private group of American citizens, supports Radio Liberation's round-the-clock broadcasts to the Soviet Union and the Institute for the Study of the USSR, a body of former Soviet scholars and scientists whose studies of Soviet trends and developments are considered authoritative in academic circles.

The American Committee offered its study to the delegates without making any recommendations. However it concluded that although the Supreme Soviet of the USSR could plausibly be portrayed—from constitutioal provisions and supporting statutes—as an almost model democratic parliament, "it meets practically none of the criteria that represent minimum standards of democratic government."

To summarize:

1. Although the suffrage is broad, effective participation in politics is limited to Communist party members.

2. The procedure for nominating candidates for election to the Supreme Soviet is controlled by the Party.

3. Since there are no competing parties and candidates, secrecy of the ballot and honesty in the conduct of elections are of little importance.

4. Though seats in the Supreme Soviet are equitably distributed throughout the territory of thee USSR, a small minority—the Communist Party — is overwhelmingly represented in both chambers.

5. True, the Supreme Soviet meets regularly, but only for a few days to rubber-stamp decisions already reached.

6. In a state which equates "anti-Party" activity with treason, parliamentary immunities have no meaning.

7. While formally parliamentary, the Supreme Soviet's organization and procedures are manipulated by the single, controlling party.

8. Although the Supreme Soviet purportedly enacts all national legislation, actually it approves — always unanimously and within a few days—previously drafted bills and decrees issued in the name of its Presidium.

9. Though the Soviet budget is approved annually by the Supreme Soviet, the real debate and decision-making in financial matters occur in the Party's top organs.

The question naturally arises as to why the Communist rulers of the USSR bother with going through the motions of parliamentary formalities.

For example, every four years, they set up nationwide machinery for casting, counting, and reporting millions upon millions of ballots, with the almost unanimous results a foregone conclusion.

Then, twice a year, some 1300 deputies assemble in Moscow for a few days to hear speeches, sit on committees, and approve unanimously, laws and decrees already abreed on at top levels.

"All this activity serves useful purposes," according to the American Committee study, "although it has little relevance to parliamentary government as practiced in democratic countries.

"When the constitution was proclaimed in 1936 it undoubtedly gave an aura of legitimacy to the Communist dictatorship, and the Supreme Soviet probably continues to have value within the USSR as a symbol of constitutionalism. . ."

"The actions of Communist leaders have destroyed any illusions that foreigners might have had concerning the development of democratic government . . . , but the abanonment of the parliamentary forms would probably be concidered harmful in propagat-

(Concluded on Page 3)

## Brother and Sister Victorious In Detroit Primary Elections

DETROIT.—This city's Ukrainian brother-and-sister political team scored a double victory here in the Detroit primary elections.

Mary V. Beck topped 73 candidates seeking 18 nominations to nine City Council seats. She polled 100,782 votes, becoming the first woman in Detroit's history to lead the field of Council candidates.

Her brother, Deputy County Clerk John Beck, ran second in the mayor's race and will oppose Council President Louis C. Miriani in the November 5 general election.

Miss Beck, 49, will be taking on her third term as a Councilwoman. First elected to Council in 1949, she has been the city's most successful woman vote-getter. If she finishes in the top spot in November, she will be Council president.

John, 57, has only a slim chance of becoming mayor because of the landslide vote captured by Miriani, but thinks he can "win some important organizational support that could elect me."

He says if he is elected he will be able to increase services to the citizens because he knows what they need. One of his first aims would be to improve the DSR by buying more buses and increasing the number of lines.

John was the first member of the team to become interested in politics. He ran for Council in 1937 and was defeated. In 1947 he ran for city clerk and was defeated, but in 1953 he became a state representative.

John and Mary have been each other's campaign managers since they began running for public office. Each will be too busy with his own campaign for the November election to help the other—the first time in their political careers this has happened.

Mary Beck, a familiar figure to Detroit's Ukrainian residents, speaks Ukrainian fluently and is often an honored guest at Ukrainian public gatherings. She addressed the Ukrainian Youth League of North America delegates and members at their 24th annual convention recently in Detroit.

Miss Beck credits much of her success to loyal women boosters. She ran for probate judge in 1946 and again in 1948, both times without success, and made an unsuccessful bid for Council in 1947. Since her 1949 victory she has become increasingly popular with voters, causing many to predict she will be Detroit's first woman mayor some day.

## UCCA Chairman Addresses Group In Virginia

"The Notionalities in the Soviet Union" was the subject which Catholic members of the Holy Name Society and the Knights of Columbus in northern Virginia wanted to discuss at a meeting on September 11. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of Soviet economics at Georgetown University and chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was invited as the speaker on the subject. The meeting was held in Annandale, Virginia.

Professor Dobriansky's address emphasized three major points: (1) the inaccuracy of our concepts concerning the Soviet Union, (2) the inadequacy of American foreign policy toward the captive non-Russian nations both inside and outside the Soviet Union, and (3) the utter neglect of the importance of these nations in popular thinking on American strategy policy. In demonstrating the inacuracy of our concepts about the U.S.S.R., Dr. Dobriansky stated that "notions of Ukraine, Geargia, Lithuania and the other captive non-Russian nations as being 'national minorities,' or mere 'ethnic or nationality groups,' or, ludicrously, parts of a mythical Soviet nation, are notions which immediately reflect the lack of any understanding of these submerged nations by the user of these terms, whether he may be a diplomat, politician, political scientist, or economist." The speaker recommended the sole use of the term "captive non-Russian nations in U.S.S.R." as being historically sound and politically wise.

On the inadequacy of American foreign policy toward these captive non-Russian nations, Dr. Dobriansky held that our legal recognition of the Baltic countries and our operational activities regarding Ukraine, Geagia, Armenia and others fall far below the requirements of our strugg'e with Moscow. In this present period of retrenchment the professor argued that our Government can seize upon many imaginative ideas to counter Moscow's appeasement policy toward its non-Russian captives. He held that these ideas are being developed by private circles and will be submitted in the near future for ficial consideration. As for the strategic importance of the non-Russian periphery in the U.S.S.R. for American policy formulation, Professor Dobriansky observed that "really not until we extend and deepen our operational undertakings toward the captiv non-Russian nations in U.S.S.R., will we truly begin to appreciate the crucial strategic position of these nations for America's national security." "In this respect," he added "we still have a long way to go, but time is short."

Following Dr. Dobriansky's address, numerous questions were raised with particular interest focussed on Ukraine and Turkestan.

## Communism's False Appeal To Youth

In the early 1900's Margarete Buber was a daughter in a well-to-do middle-class family in Potsdam, Germany. She rebelled against her straight-laced Prussian environment and sought relief in the German youth movement. After World War I she broke completely with her family and joined the Communists.

Why did she do this? In her recent book, **Under Two Dictators**, she says it was because of an idealism for which she found no satisfaction in her immediate surroundigs. Like many other middle - class youngsters, her spirit of revolt drove her toward the only Party which claimed to be truly revolutionary.

By the late 1920's she had become a Party member and an instructor in a Party cell in a Berlin department store. She married Heinz Neumann, son of a well-to-do lawyer, who had turned Red and spent his brief life serving the Communist International in China and elsewhere.

Mrs. Buber-Neumann was jailed in the Soviet Union at the same time. Later, during the brief Hitler-Stalin friendship pact, she was turned over to Hitler's Gestapo.

Today, she is an avowed anti-Communist.

## S. C. Ukraina, Montreal — All Canadian Soccer Champion Of 1957

MONTREAL, Que.—S.C. Ukraina, Montreal, in the final game—held last Sunday, September 22—for the crown of the All Canadian Champion, defeated the finalist representing British Columbia, North Shire United F.C. from Vancouver.

The victorious final on wet ground of the Failon Stadium took place in the presence of 6,000 soccer fans and brought for the Ukrainians, winning with the score 2:1 (1:1), the honors of the All Canadian Champions of 1957, National Cup of Canada, Carling's Trophy, and Dominion Trophy. This was the second try in Canadian finals for the S.C. Ukraina, which lost its first chance for the honors in 1955.

The lineup of the Champs in this historical game was: McAuley, Shneider, Hrycyn, Orsika, Z. Snylyk, O. Steckiw, Finney, Pollock, Waskiw, O'Niel, McVicar, Shylo, Nielson, Sim, Senyk, and Resh.

The visitors from Vancouver, North Shire United F.C., started the game pressing with unexpected force on the muddy field and so in the 16th minute their international player Gordon Ion scored the first goal on pass from Swinston. This stirred the Ukrainians to more action, which gave them the overhand for the rest of the game. The forward line of the SC Ukraina and its iron defenses dominated the field and after only 9 minutes the lead of the visitors was gone. O. Steckiw sent Pollock for the break-through, the latter passed nicely to Waskiw, who scored to tie the game 1:1.

The Vancouver team scored again in the action that followed, but their goal was disallowed after small conference of the referees, and so the game remained undecided until the later part of the second half.

The credit for the winning goal went to Finney, former professional player for Sunderland, England when he sent the ball into Vancouver nets after taking pass from Waskiw. The last minutes of the second half did not change the score despite heavy attacks put into effect by both contenders.

The final blow of referee's whistle and the Ukrainian team, new All Canadian Champion of 1957 triumphantly marched off the field. At the ceremony that followed, Z. Snylyk, as the captain of the SC Ukraina, received from the officials of the Canadian Football (Soccer) Ass'n the trophies and congratulations.

There was a crowd of photographers and well-wishers who stood by, and the loud "Slava" to the brave Ukrainian players All Canadian Champs—by many happy fans crowned the event.

The dreams of many thousand of the Ukrainian soccer fans of Canada and USA turned into a successful and well earned reality.

## Khrushchev, the Killer in the Kremlin

Under the above heading the Readers Digest magazine features this month of September an article written by Mr. Eugene Lyons, which has some interesting material concerning the role Khrushchev played in Ukraine.

Mr. Lyons is senior editor of the magazine. He is a close student of the Soviet Union. Back in the middle '30's, he wrote a book, "Assignment to Utopia." It was based on his experiences as a United Press correspondent in Moscow from 1928 to 1934. In that book, he revealed how he and others of his associates were muzzled in reporting anything about the Soviet Russian wrought famine in Ukraine in the early 1930's, which took a toll of millions of Ukrainian lives.

"Today, at 63, Khrushchev," writes Mr. Lyons, "who probably wields more power than any other man on earth, gives the impression of being a hard to push around. He is short, squat, bull-necked about five feet four, about 200 hundred pounds—his egg bald skull fringed with white fuzz. His apparent flabbiness seems to mask a powerful physicque.

"Because Khrushchev long served as Stalin's iron proconsul in the Ukraine it is politic for Moscow to encourage the idea that he is a Ukrainian, and probably does have some Ukrainian blood. But he was born on April 17, 1894 in the all-Russian village of Kalinovka in Kursk Province, which borders on Ukraine, and still speaks Ukrainian. His father was a peasant who also worked in the coal mines of the Donets Basin (Donbass).

Mr. Lyons then notes that through his murderous zeal and sycophancy to Stalin, Khrushchev, accompanied by Molotov and Yezhov, went down into Kiev. His orders were to rid Ukraine of all elements which represented Ukrainian nationalism and anti-communism. By the time they were hrough, all of the members of the Ukrainian Politburo and a few members of the Council of Commissars of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet had died in the cellars of the Kiev and Moscow Red secret police.

Following his elevation to that of a full Politburo member, in 1939, he embarked upon the career of the "pacification" of the restive Ukraine. This was close on the heels of the arrest and execution of two Politburo members, Kossior and Postyshev, who had long ruled Soviet Ukraine. Some circumstantial evidence has been found which indicates that Khrushchev fixed up their deaths.

As First Secretary of Ukraine, he returned to Kiev. "It was the beginning of a ruthless reign," writes Lyons, "that was to last nearly 12 years and win him the hatred of the people of the Ukraine." It is from then that he became known as "the butcher of the Ukraine."

## Philly Ukrainians Win Second Straight

The Philadelphia Ukrainians opened their home season as new members of the American Pro Soccer League by winning from the Polish Falcons of Elizabeth 3:2, before over 1,500 fans in the N.E.H.S. Field last Sunday, September, 22.

The Ukrainians thereby made it two straight victories over the Poles, winning on Sept. 15th in Elizabeth, 4:1.

The next game will be against Hakoah at Zerega Oval in the Bronx on Sept. 29th. Hakoah also won its first two games (Brooklyn Italians and Brookhattan - Galicia) and a good game is in the cards for soccer fans in New York.

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# The U.N.A. Pre-Convention Membership Campaign

As reported on these pages last week, the Pre-Convention Membership Campaign of the Ukrainian National Association did nat reached its mark for the first half-year. But it came close to it. This is to the great credit of many officers and members of the UNA Branches, and to the special organizers of the UNA.

The second half of the year's campaign, we believe, wil reach the quota aimed at.

This, however, will be made possible by extra energy on the part of all of us, members of the organization.

Especially will it depend upon our younger generation Ukrainian Americans, born and bred here.

We are depending upon them to truly show their mettle. If they are not members as yet, it is high time for them to become such. If members, they should pull another notch in their belts, and keep on walking, talking and persuading their brothers and sisters, their cousins, and, in many cases their children, to take out a policy of life protection which the UNA offers—at minimum rates and in accordance with the highest standards of the American fraternal life insurance, of which the UNA is an examplar.

So pitch in. Make this UNA membership drive a truly great success. Thereby you will strengthen this veritable bastion of Ukrainian American way of life; and thereby you will enable it to continue its unprecedented services in providing the best of life insurance ever offered to its ever-growing number of members which by the end of the drive should be well over 75,000 — and its assets, which now run close to the 20 million dollar mark—and enable it, also, to keep on, as it always has done since its founding back in 1894, its material and moral support of all worthy Ukrainian American projects in this country, among them being the continued sponsoring of English language books and other literature about Ukraine, Ukrainian history, national aspirations for freedom, literature, and culture in general—all of which have done a great deal in enlightening the American public and their governmental circles about the truth of the Ukrainian Cause.

Make a special effort this week, even at the cost of your spare time, to boost the UNA and its work, by enrolling more members in the ranks of "Batko Soyuz."

# Autumn Resolutions

The humid weather, with which the East has been oppressed for the past several weeks, is now, at the time of this writing, a thing of the past. The air is clear and fresh. Thus one's mind can function with greater clarity. It can focus itself upon some serious meditation, particularly about the plight of the Ukrainian people.

They are enslaved these many years by one of the most efficient criminal regimes in history, the crowd, or, to put it more correctly, the mob, which occupies the Kremlin, the seat of Russian imperialism and aggression, out to destroy and kill anyone and anywhere those opposed to its efforts to seek world domination and aggrandizement. Thus far, the Ukrainians have been the principal victims of it all, just as they have been the victims of Russian aggression since the earliest of times, Tsars, Tsarinas, and the Lenins, Trotskys, Stalins, and the currently-existing Khrushchev.

Give serious thought to all this in your meditations. Then follow it up with action.

First of all, make your proper contribution to the Ukrainian National Fund which is conducted by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. That little bit of help will enable the UCCA continue its progress in making known to the public, American, Canadian, British, etc., the truth and justice of the national efforts of the close to forty five million Ukrainian people to rid themselves of the yoke of Soviet Russian tyrany.

To do this, two attributes are necessary.

First, there should be the natural instinct, which, to put it in the vernacular, is to "help the underdog." That calls for compassion for and a desire to aid those who need help, in this case the Ukrainians.

Second, there should be the ambition to learn, to read and study, all that which can be known about the Ukrainian people, their history, culture, and their courageous and centuries-old fight to re-establish their free and independent Ukrainian National State.

This can be done by reading the Svoboda, and The Ukrainian Weekly. In them is the day-by-day and week-by-week reportage and comment everything pertaining to all things Ukrainian. They will keep you abreast of things to come. But, most important of all, they will enable you to be able to lucidly state the facts about Ukraine, in either oral or printed form, and thereby gain friends for the Ukrainian Cause.

Besides all this, there will remain with the person a certain sense of feeling, something to this effect: "My gosh! I am doing, and what I should be doing? For the benefit of the people of whom I am descended, of my parents, grandparents, and my forebearers, my Ukrainian ancestors, all of whom are by this time world known for their freedom-loving qualities, and who, too, are deserving of all the rights and privileges which I, as an American, am able to enjoy here, in this grand country of true democracy and freedom, the U.S.A.!"

Trials and tribulations of a person's life constitute so many sharp-cutting instruments and rough files for the polishing of jewels, it is said.

So may our young Ukrainian Americans and Canadians do their best to sharpen up and fill up the jewels of their sentiments, learning and aptitudes, in time of rest or in work, for the benefit of their brethren in Soviet Russian enslaved Ukraine.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"!

# THE ASIAN-AFRICAN BLOC

*By* Clarence A. Manning

With the opening of the Twelfth Annual Session of the GeneralAssembly of the United Nations, the question of atomic weapons and all the other subjects that have been busily discussed by the representatives of the larger powers at London and elsewhere have been transferred to the larger assembly and will be argued before representatives of the entire world. The opinions of the so-called Asian-African bloc has been increased by the addition of the Sudan, Tunis, Morocco, Japan, Ghana and Malaya. It soon will receive also still other newly created and still backward peoples and its constant growth has already disturbed many statesmen of the free world for they see in it a dilution of those ideals of liberty and ordered freedom that have been so painfully evolved during the centuries and which have been directly challenged by the Russian Soviet group of nations.

### Asia and Africa Raised From Slumber by Western Powers

There is a real reason for these apprehensions but in a sense the West has only itself to blame. Both Asia and Africa have been roused by the Western powers from centuries of slumber and they are hastening to catch up and form part of the modern world which they see all around them. Both continents have not failed to notice the phenomenai rise in power of the USSR and the inability or the unwillingness of the West to act firmly against Russian Communist aggression and they are tempted to apply to themselves the lessons which the Soviet Union is preaching to them without a careful consideration of what Soviet influence can do to them in the way of stultifying their hopes and ideals.

We often forget that the modern Western attitude toward Asia and Africa does not have too long an historical background. The battles of Marathon and Salamis were part of a desperate attempt by the Greek city states to prevent absorption in the then all-powerful Persian Empire. Constantinople carried on for some centuries a slowly iosing defence against the Arab caliphate and later against the various Turkish invaders. Kievan Rus fell before the superior power of the Mongols after centuries of protecting Europe against other Asiatic invaders.

In fact it was not until the invention—by the Chinese, but related to the history of the Greek fire—and adaptation of gunpowder and the development of wodern science that Europe definitely won the ascendancy over the rest of the world. The reconciliation between Christian culture and modern scientific research ensured that supremacy which led to European domination and as that domination spread, the idea spread that the Asian and African peoples, welled to their ancestral and ancient forms of government, could never make the transition and appropriate for themseives the benefits of the newer modes of life. A century ago only Thailland and Ethiopia (then labelled Abyssinia) maintained a shadowy independence, and it vas the rivalry of the great powers of Europe that prevented the final division of many lands, including China, and their fitting of them into the colonial pattern.

### Japan's Reforms With German Undertones

Then the tide changed. Japan, under tremendous odds, began to reform itself on a militaristic pattern that was a modification of the old form of rule with German overtones. A handful of Indians were educated by the British. Chinese students were brought to the United States after the Boxer Rebellion and spread a new ferment. Two World Wars that shattered the muitinational empire of Europe and destroyed the legend of white infallibility, hastened the process. The Soviet Union and the Russian Communists sent their agitators trained to speak the languages of the Asian and African peoples, and completed the process, so that Asia and Africa are appearing definitely upon the world scene.

This is a disturbing phenomenon, but it is more disturbing to the settled thought of the West than it is to Western potentialities. If the West is to steer a course safely through the new conditions, it will have to take a serious account of stock. It, and especially the United States, will have to train young men and women on a large scale to speak the languages of these peoples and to understand their past and their traditions. They will have to learn how to fit them into the world or today and to abandon a naive belief that the Asian and African boundaries drawn by colonial treaties and handled by colonial administrators will remain inviolate throughout the coming centuries. They will have to learn to evaluate correctly the present leaders of Asia and Africa and to decide how far neutralism is a real phenomenon of these peoples aspiring to be free, and how far it is a subtle yielding to Soviet propaganda or even a desire to imitate Soviet ways to suppress uncomfortable minorities which are themselves egged on by the unresting Soviet agitators.

India and Indonesia show the two sides of the picture. Nehru is neutral between East and West, but the Communists have already won one state and can use that as a lever to enforce their demands. Sukarno in Indonesia is striving to introduce Communists into the central government as a means of checking anti-Communist elements in the outer islands who are seeking local rights and autonomy. How is this to be handled, The Russian Communists have recognized Outer Mongolia as part of China but they are pressing to include it in the United Nations as a separate state, even as they are urging the Chinese Communists to lay claim to all the non-Chinese territory seized by the great Manchu (non-Chinese) Emperors of the past.

### U.N.A. Speeches—Platitudes

What has the West to say to all this? Mere platitudes of loyalty to treaties? Speeches in the United Nations on the need of peace and understanding? Are the principles of self-determination and of government by the consent of the governed valid only where it is a question of liberation from the lax rule of the free world or are they valid also within the Soviet Union and the newly established nations of the East? Is the battle of freedom vs. slavery to be fought out on the world front or is to be confined to those areas where Soviea domination has not yet reached? Is the free world to be content with containment of Communism, or is it to work for the liberation of men everywhere, even if it meets with the disapproval of the men in the Kremlin, those "peace-loving" men who aim by intrigue and disintegration to become the masters of the world and make it subservient to Moscow?

### Must Take a Decisive Stand on Ukrainian Cause

In the struggle for the sympathies and the support of the Asian and African peoples just awakening to the call of the modern world, the West, and especially the United States, must give up the vain hope of reducing tension by appeasing the Russian Communists and must take a decisive stand for the liberation not only of the satellites of the Soviet Union but of the non-Russians, in the Soviet Union itself, the Ukrainians, the Baltic republics, the Caucasians, the enslaved populations of Central Asia to the end that colonialism must be swept away and replaced by freedom.

Then the free world can speak more strongly to the new nations in their own language and show them how they, too, can participate actively in the building of that new world to which the United Nations Chapter pledges its members.

# POSSESSORS OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF RICHES

By HELEN PEROZAK

(Address delivered at the 25th Annual Convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, held during the past Labor Day weekend in Detroit, Mich.)

There's a popular film show on television that gives away a million dollars every week. It's called "The Millionaire." It's not a quiz show, but a cleverly-written piece of fiction that catches the interest and appeals to the imagination of many viewers. Michael Anthony, executive secretary to John Beresford Tipton, multi-millionaire, presents a cashier's cheque for one million dollars to a person of Mr. Beresford's choosing. Stunned, the recipient of this tremendous gift accepts the cheque, realizes this is just what he needed to accomplish a desired objective, and by the end of the half-hour program achieves business success marital bliss or great happiness because of some tragedy averted or misfortune overcome.

Which of us would not like to receive a million dollars, no strings attached? I've watched this program many times, and without exception someone has fervently breathed, "Wish that million dollars would come my way." Each one of us has some purpose, some goal in life, some material aim which could be achieved or accomplished with a million dollars — but it's highly improbable that any one of us will ever receive a donation or gift of so much money.

Yet, whether you know it or not, we are possessors of more than a million dollars' worth of riches. You and I are heirs to a fortune so vast that it cannot be counted in millions, so tremendous that its value can't be estimated in dollars and cents. Each one of us who has Ukrainian blood flowing in his veins shares this wealth. It is the heritage of our Ukrainian culture, an inheritance that has been accruing for more than a thousand years.

Our Slavic ancestors began to build up this treasure in pre-historic times. It was enriched by Byzantine and Greek influences. It is a harmonious blend of Western, South European and Eastern elements. It is a crown of beautiful and sparkling jewels, each a priceless gem in its own right.

Let me enumerate briefly what these precious jewels are:

There is **Ukrainian literature**, both poetry and prose. It covers in its sphere the bard Shevchenko, whose genius has been compared to that of Shakepeare and Goethe; Ivan Franko, novelist, poet and scientist, whose work brought him recognition from academic circles outside his own country; Lesya Ukrainka, the lyric poetess of the late 19th century.

Ukrainian literature includes, too, Mykola Hohol, better known by his Russian name Gogol, who gave the world "Taras Bulba" and "Dead Souls," and Anton Chekhov, short-story writer and dramatist.

There is **Ukrainian language**, which opens the door to music and literature. It is a musical language, full of onomatopoeic words that express sounds, like "shamaty" — to brustle, "cherk" that translates the motion of a cutting instrument, "shoom" that means rustling as of wind through leaves. It has picturesque words describing sound and motion: "to blow with violent puffs," "to scrape on the violin," "to go slowly in mud." No other language has words which describe so intimately the physical appearance and manners of persons, articles of clothing and food. With a single word, Ukrainians can describe such intricate conceptions as "Queen Bee's cell in a hive," the "thick nerve of a beet" and a "dry fog on a hot day."

There is **Ukrainian music**, outstanding in creative imagination and diversity. Ukrainian melodies, whether sung by choirs or solo or played instrumentally, have fired the imagination of audiences throughout the world. They have been the source of themes for many prominent foreign composers—Beethoven, Weber, Haydn, Liszt, Glinka, Chopin, Bartok, Moussorgsky. The renowned Tchaikowsky, whose father was Ukrainian, utilized Ukrainian folk melodies in his compositions. Bortniansky, Vedel and Berezovsky, who are thought to be Russian, are other successful Ukrainian composers.

There are **Ukrainian songs**—ceremonial chants and Christmas carols, Easter songs, the ballads of the bandurists. They tell us of a tree of the world, of a well-to-do farmer sitting at a costly table made of yew, of his expensive green wines and sweet meads, and of his beaver furs and silk garments. They mention the mighty Danube and the Black Sea.

There is **Ukrainian history**, a story highlighted by the exploits of the Ukrainian Kozaks, defenders of Ukraine and Orthodoxy (and by the same token, defenders of Christianity and Western civilization). Their deeds and daring have been immortalized by Byron, Hugo, Voltaire and Liszt. Their unique republic attracted MacGregors from Scotland, O'Connells from Ireland, peasant refugees fleeing the oppression of the Polish nobility, learned men from Greece. Ukrainian history recounts the story of a nation whose glory once rivalled that of Constantinople, capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. It tells of the unceosing efforts of the Ukrainian people to maintain their freedom and independence

(Concluded on page 3)

# "WHAT DO I GET FOR MY MONEY?"

By Theodore Lutwiniak

"I am thinking of becoming a member of the Ukrainian National Association," a young man recently wrote wrote us, "but first I would like to know what I'll get for my money. My parents recommended the organization to me, but they didn't give me too much in the way of information."

Well, first of all, a new member receives a certificate of membership which entitles him to privileges and benefits plus insurance protection; this certificate also provides for cash or loan value, paid-up insurance, and extended insurance. Dividends are payable after two calendar years of membership. Double indemnity coverage is available, too. The dues (or rates) vary according to age, type of certificate, amount of insurance, whether or not double indemnity protection is involved, and whether or not a subsciption to the Svoboda is included. Any person desiring information on such details should write to the UNA, giving birthday, type of insurance desired, amount, and so forth.

The member has the opportunity to fraternize with other members by attending the meetings and affairs of his branch. He also has the opportunity to become an officer of his branch, since all officers are elected by the members once annually. He has the opportunity to be elected delegate to the quadrennial UNA convention, because delegates, too, are elected by the members of the branch. As a delegate he has the opportunity to become a supreme officer of the UNA, because such officers are elected by the convention delegates.

In case of chronic incurable illness, permanent disability, loss of sight, or amputation of limbs, the member may apply for benefits from the UNA Indigent Fund.

The UNA has two newspapers, the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, and the member, if he so desires, may submit material for publication. He may campaign for new members and so earn cash rewards. He may participate in UNA sports or even organize a team of his own, consisting of other members.

A member may get for his money more than he expected, if he is active and takes his membership seriously. Where ordinary insurance companies merely issue policies, the UNA, being a fraternal benefit society, offers a great deal more along with fraternalism and opportunity. And it is a fact that UNA rates compare very favorably with those of the ordinary companies; the UNA has rates on the semi-annual and annual basis, like the companies. Also the UNA, in most cases, pays dividends earlier.

A word abot UNA juvenile protection: those members who are parents should ask about the Payor Contract — which provides that, in the event of the death of the beneficiary (parent)), the child's insurance is considered paid for until he becomes 21 years of age or until the insurance matures, which ever comes first. It doesn't matter how many children a father may have if they all have the Payor Contract in their certificates all of the dues are considered paid until they reach age 21 should their beneficiary die. The Payor Contract may be attached to certificates already issued, with certain exceptions. Interested parents should contact their branch secretaries or write directly to the UNA for details.

We urge non-members to write us for information; ask for the UNA Facts booklet, which will be sent by first class mail. Let us be of service to you, as that is the purpose of this column. Members with questions are invited to write. The address is Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

# BOOK REVIEW

Spivomovky. By Stepan Rudansky. New York. Surma. 1956. p. 305. $3.00.

★

Surma Book Company has published an almost complete collection of works by Stepan Rudansky (1833-1873), a noted Ukrainian poet. The book includes Rudansky's lyrics, ballads, and fables, especially his famous "Spivomovky" (versified folk anecdotes). Among his historical narrative poems is the widely known "Pavlo Polubotok"—about the Ukrainian Hetman kidnaped by the Russian czar Peter the Great. In the book are included also some translations, among which are fragments from Homer's "Iliad."

Rudansky's poems won for him wide popularity among Ukrainian readers. Some of his lyrics, for example "Poviy, vitre, na Vkrayinu," are sung like folk songs.

The book is supplemented by Ivan Lyzanivsky's article about the poet.

**Yar Slavutych**
U.S. Army Language School
("Book Aboad," Summer, 1957 issue.)

# BOSAY AND THE TARTAR

*by* Meros Leckow

(3)

"How far is it to the Sitch?"

"Not too far. We'll get there tomorrow sometime. I know a good spot where we can rest the horses and then it's just a short distance to the Sitch."

They rode on in silence, moving quickly, but at intervals, Bosay would drop back and inspect the route they had just traversed. It appeared to him that he could barely distinguish the silhouettes of horsemen following in their wake but in the tall waving grass it was difficult to differenciate between the movement of riders and that of the swaying steppe grass. Bosay mentioned the point to Ostap.

"Do you think they would try to overtake us?"

Ostap did not appear to think they would.

"I can't imagine them venturing this close to the Sitch with so small a force."

"No, I guess you're right Ostap. Well, tell me some more about Father Maksym andw your life with him. How did you get captured by the Tartars?"

Ostap began to recount his adventures with Father Maksym and the Tartars and in this way the time passed. It was well on toward noon when they approached the ruins of an old fortress. Two of the walls had been destroyed by fire but two sides still stood intact with a deep ditch around them that had once served as a moat. Bosay led the way along the bank, down a path and then through a breach in the walss. Once inside the walls, he slid off his mount and putting his hands to his lips called.

"Poohoo, poohoo."

Almost at once several forms could be distinguished stepping out of the shadows with muskets pointed. One of the shadows strode forward. It was a tall, willowy Kozak with a long drooping mustache and a weather-beaten face that was the color of old mohogony.

"Poohoo yourself. We could see you coming for the last ten minutes. You're a little late, aren't you,"

"I was delayed somewhat unavoidably."

"Who's your friend?"

"Meet Ostap Holay, a Tartar but a Christian. He helped me out of a difficult spot."

Bosay proceeded to relate whot had transpired. The other Kozaks had all gathered around by this time and were congratulating the Tartar.

The patrol had been in the process of preparing a meal and Bosay and Ostap were invidetd to share inthe repast. After the meal it was decided to bed down and set out for the Sitch when the sun had set instead of travelling in the hot afternoon. Two guards were stationed at positions commanding a view of the steppe in all directions to eliminate the possibility of a surprise attack.

Bosay settled down to sleep and although he was extremely fatigued after the hard ride he seemed very restless. He lay awake staring at the sky. Finally he rose to his feet and walked around the camp, pokink about and speaking to Danylo Lesyk, the guard on duty. The walk appeared to help for when he retruned, he slept soundly for the balance of the afternoon.

As soon as the sun had set, the camp was roused and after a hasty meal the contingent of Kozaks took to their mounts and traversed the remainder of the distance to the Sitch.

Upon their arrival Bosay was given a rousing welcome by his comrades. They all gathered around and the jests flew thick and fast.

"Look, Bosay caught himself a Tartar."

"No, didn't you hear? It was the other way around. The Tartar caught Bosay. It was only Bosay's tongue that saved him."

"I can well believe that. Bosay's tongue is sharper than his sword and longer than his lance."

Bosay did not wait to hear any more. He left to report to the Colonel, Martin Puhach. He was greeted warmly by this individual for the two of them had been comrades in arms for many years. Bosay was surprised to see that Ostap was already in the Colonel's quarters. Martin pointed to the Tartar.

"I've been talking to Ostap. You were lucky to have fallen into his hands."

"Yes, I was very fortunate."

"He has been telling of the complete disposition of the Tartar force and the route they're taking. If we are going to stop them we'll have to leave in force without delay. Ostap has consented to lead us to a place where we can surprise them."

Bosay smiled enigmatically.

"Martin, who would you say was the champion liar in the entire Sitch?"

The Colonel did not hesitate in his reply.

(To be concluded)

# Poet's Corner

### Expostulation After Seeing "The Merchant of Venice"

Jeer not at wretched Shylock, Gratiano,
For desolated is the man now:
His ducats, diamonds, daughter gone, all gone;
His holdings by court order confiscate;
The solace of religion stripped away,
To leave him, verily, sackcloth and ashes
(Nought else) to clothe him in his drear old age.

Though he was the ignoblest of them all,
Bait not the shattered Shylock, Gratiano,
But suffer him to droop off hushed stage,
With pudge and advocate and multitude
And you a-gape, sobered by remorse;
For, mark you, Gratiano, mark you this:
"The quality of mercy is not stained."

A. S. Flaumenhaft

# Possessors of a Million Dollars' Worth of Riches

(Concluded from page 2)

against invaders: Prince Ihor's struggle against the Polovtsians, the defense of Ukraine by the Kievan princely rulers and later, the military strategies of the illustrious Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Ivan Mazepa and Sahaidatchney.

There are Ukrainian dances, dances that express the moods and emotions of a people close to the soil and to nature, dances that portray the movement of the clouds, the flight of cranes, the reaping of the harvest, flirtations, courtship and sword-fighting.

There is Ukrainian folk-lore. It is peopled with mischievous water-nymphs and elves, and includes legends of princely heroes, of poetic gods and godesses who have left their imprint on the customs and beliefs of the Ukrainians.

There are, in addition, architecture, painting, sculpture which exhibit striking originality... There is the lively and imaginative Ukrainian theatre, and numerous handicrafts: the age-old art of decorating Ukrainian Easter eggs, weaving of tapestries (kilims), wood-carving, embroidery both gorgeous and delicate, beautiful costumes. All these arts and crafts are marked by fineness, simplicity and naturalness. They reveal a sense of balanced composition, a feeling for vivid action and beauty.

I wish there were time for me to go into greater detail on this subject, but failing that, I must at least mention one other aspect of Ukrainian culture, one that is less tangible than those I have already listed. That is the spirit and temperament of the Ukrainian people. The Ukrainian is essentially a lover of freedom, of family ties and community associations. He feels close to nature, is devoted to the soil and the harvest, is sensitive to music and color, is deeply religious. His philosophical feeling finds expression in thousands of sage proverbs and parables. He is endowed with unflagging determination and optimism in the face of misfortunes and difficulties. In him is ingrained also a passion for democracy that is said to have come to Ukraine from ancient Greece.

This is the fundamental temperament of our ancestors. This is the spirit that upheld Ukrainians for centuries in the defense of their country, that helped them to survive the hardships of settling on this continent.

These are the jewels which comprise our treasure, our inheritance—Ukrainian language and literature, drama, folklore, music, dances, arts and crafts and a love of tradition, independence and democracy.

Prof. W. L. Morton, of the University of Manitoba, speaking at the Ukrainian Diamond Jubilee in Winnipeg in 1951, spoke of our heritage thus: "In entering into the common heritage, the Ukrainian pioneers brought much: love of the soil, a static and conservative factor in our dynamic society; folk culture, a vital source for the arts in music, painting, letters and the dance; passion for freedom, by which the democratic faith of this country has been revived and renewed; devotion to culture, by which the cultivation of learning and the arts has been refreshed and strengthened."

It would seem, at first thought, that this great heritage is assuredly ours and will be passed on its entirety to our children and their children. Unfortunately, the situation is not quite so positive. In Ukraine, occupied for over 300 years by the Russians, the development and preservation of Ukrainian culture is squelched by Russian denationalizing forces. Gifted Ukrainians prevented from expressing their creative talents in the national idiom, resorted to the Russian media and became known as Russian. Thus, for example—the author Gogol, the composer Tchaikowsky, and the artist Ilya Repin.

Here, in North America, on the other hand, there is no restriction on freedom of expression. Indeed, encouragement is given to the fostering of ethnic cultures, for it is generally agreed that they enrich the life and culture of the United States and Canada. But herein lies a problem.

Our parent, and grandparents, coming from a homeland divided among neighboring states, were not always conscious of their national identity. They immigrated to these shores as Galicians, Ruthenians, Poles, Austrians, Rumanians, Russians, Slovaks—even Greeks! Because of this confusion, elements of Ukrainian culture have been mistakenly attributed to other nationalities. Furthermore, the various conquerors and rulers of Ukraine left their marks on Ukrainian culture, so that in many cases the arts and crafts brought here by our families have not always been purely and authentically Ukrainian.

It is necessary, therefore, to weed out the chaff from the good grain, to polish and refine the jewels of Ukrainian culture. This can only be accomplished by study and research and further publication in the English language of information and writings on Ukrainian culture. Only in this way can we hope to preserve the true wealth of our inheritance.

The work of reclaiming and promoting Ukrainian culture is already being done on this continent by several Ukrainian organizations: the Ukrainian National Association, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Ukrainian Technical Institute, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, to name but a few. These institutions, the work of which is extremely commendable, have other aims as well—educational, political or humanitarian—and can devote only a part of their time to cultural endeavors.

One organization in North America is dedicated solely to the fostering and preservation of Ukrainian culture. That is the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation. The Foundation intends to add to the League's publication of the Ukrainian Arts book with books and pamphlets on Ukrainian dances, costumes, the bandura, songs and music, Easter egg decoration. Future plans include publication of instructional pamphlets and the preparation of technical slides and films on Ukrainian crafts.

This work of preserving and disseminating Ukrainian culture can be carried on only if the Foundation acquires the financial resources with which to conduct research and publishing work. May I appeal to you, you who stand to gain most from the Foundation's work, to donate whatever you can to the Foundation fund?

Please contribute to the Foundation—2 East 79th St., New York. It is an investment in the safekeeping of your inheritance, for yourself and your descendants. Help the organization which is helping to further your cultural wealth and the common heritage of Americans and Canadians. Protect your riches.

Remember, you, too, are a millionaire!

# 20 Years Honoring His Holy Name In Jersey City

(3)

1950

Walter Kusen, highly respected trustee of the Parish was elected to serve as President of the H.N.S. in 1950. Also during the same year, Michael Pazdrey became Executive Vice-President of the U.C.Y.L. National Board, while John Procyk Jr. was elected President of the N.Y.-N.J. Council.

Installation of the newly elected H.N.S. officers took place at the annual Communion Breakfast held on January 15, 1950. Harold Golden, past Grand Knight of Jersey City Council No. 137 was the guest speaker and Stephen J. Magura acted as Toastmaster. Paul Cenko rendered a capable effort as chairman of the arrangements committee.

Early in the year, the Parish Hall was renovated by Holy Name men, as directed by Mr. Hrebiniak and Mr. Pipchick. The improvements also included the erection of a magazine rack for the Church vestibule by Myron Pello and John Zulinski Jr.

The annual appreciation reception was held on February 25, 1950 at the Missiris Restaurant, rewarding those members who had devoted a sincere effort toward Society affairs during the past year.

On April 2, 1950 a membership drive was initiated at an "Old-Timers Nite" that was planned successfully by Myron Pello and his committee. Many former pre-war members decided to renew their active status at this planned reunion.

Junior and Senior H.N.S. members were honored at a surprise party that was tendered on April 29, 1950 by James Linskey, well known downtown figure and one of the strongest supporters of the Society for years.

On Sunday May 14, members took an active part in the Candle-Light Hour procession at Roosevelt Stadium, which annual event honors Holy Lady Fatima.

John Bilas was chairman of the successful H.N.S. Picnic that was held at the Old Cider Moill on May 21, 1950.

The first solemn High Mass by Rev. George C. Pazdrey was celebrated in our SS. Peter and Paul Ukainian Catholic Church, Jersey City, N. J. on June 11, 1950, with Holy Name men receiving Holy Communion in a body on that occasion.

On Monday evening of June 12, a Dinner was tendered at Bruno's Restaurant in honor of Rev. G. C. Pazdrey by his Jersey City friends, and, at which time, a gift purse presentation was made.

The Holy Name softball team, as managed by Myron Pello, gained a split during the season by dropping the opener in July and winning the second game in Sept.

Holy Name members assisted at the Bazaar held under the auspices of the Parish, which netted a substantial profit of $1,055 for the benefit of our Church in Jersey City.

At the July 11, 1950 meeting of the Society, announcement was made that Holy Name Societies had been organized at the St. Nicholas Church in Brooklyn, N. Y. and St. George's Parissh in N.Y.C. which news was greeted with great enthusiasm.

In August, a biographical questionnaire was filled with the National Board, and a charter was granted to the Jersey City H.N.S. for the first time, as a member club in good standing of the U.C.Y.L.-U.S.A.

A Retreat for men at Stamford, Conn., held under the auspices of the N.Y.-N.J. Council during the week-end of August 18-20, was attended by S. J. Magura, W. Kusen, M. Pacala and J. Chayka.

On August 20, 1950 Rev. Joseph L. Shaloka observed his 2nd Anniversary with the SS. Peter and Paul Parish of Jersey City and the Holy Name men signified their appreciation for his untiring efforts, as always rendered above the call of duty.

Walter Kusen led the Parish contingent in the annual Holy Name Parade on October 8, 1950, when they participated for the 2nd year in a row in this unified demonstration of Faith, with all Holy Name men wearing their badges proudly.

A signal honor was also bestowed on our Society and Parish, when Rev. Shaloka assisted as sub-deacon at the Benediction services that followed the Parade at St. Aloysius R. C. Church on West Side Avenue.

On October 22, 1950 a triple anniversary banquet and dance honoring the late Very Rev. W. Lotowycz was held at the C.Y.O Center on Bergen Ave. under sponsorship of the combined organizations of the Parish. This appreciative event marked the late Very Rev. Lotowycz'c 70th birthday, 40th year as a Priest and his 25th year as Pastor of SS Peter and aul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City. Rev. Chapelsky was the guest speaker and John Zulinski Jr. assisted as toastmaster. John Procyk Jr. served as chairman of a large committee that prepared plans for the finest tribute ever paid to their beloved Pastor by his loyal parishioners, that included the Lysenko Choir participating in the elaborate program.

John Chayka represented the Society as Delegate at the U.C.Y.L. National Convention held in Phila., Pa. from October 27 to 29, 1950 Martin Panko acted as alternate and the report submitted of proceedings that transpired was noted, as the best to date in Society annals.

Member were gratified to learn that Michael Pazdrey, John Procyk Jr. and Michael Steblecki had been elected to serve on the National Board of Directors of the U.C.Y.L. for 1951.

Toward the end of the active year, elder members of the Parish started to join the H.N.S., with Marko Yurkiw and the late Onufry Pello being the first in that respect.

Martin Panko on December 12, was granted permission to propagate our Ukrainian Catholic Byzantine Rite at 55 local Latin Rite Parishes in Jersey City. His committee made visitations periodically for that purpose and, after the lectures, distributed literature, with the expense being borne by the Holy Name Society. The results obtained were encouraging because many people learned about our Ukrainian Catholic Rite, which to most was informative news about the Ukrainian people for the first time.

During the course of 1950, the SS. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society was able to make donations totaling $700.00 toward various projects worthy of monetary support and immediate attention.

The Paulus Hook Council of the Knights of Columbus scheduled their 5th Sunday of the month Communion Breakfast in our Parish Hall on Dec. 31, 1950. This was the initial inter-rite demonstration of Faith unity in Jersey City and the first time many of their members had received Holy Communion under two species.

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# UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By Alexander F. Danko

## UYL-NA CORNER

Last week this column started a survey of the many UYL-NA areas, state leagues and district councils which have featured **Bowling** in leagues or independently as a strong means of instituting and/or complementing their respective Ukrainian Youth programs.

We mentioned the fine **Wilmington, Delaware** Ukrainians who have started their second bowling season, and the very active **New Jersey UYL**, which started its fourth season.

Now we continue with our UYL-NA bowling survey, spotlighting both the active and inactive groups. We hope to eventually see BOWLING going strong in all UYL-NA areas—which will act as an excellent medium for gathering and keeping together our scattered Ukrainian Youth—which in turn will lead to further activities by each of the groups.

**Chicago, Ill.**

**Rose Faryna** (146 N. Parkside Avenue, Chicago 44, Ill.) that UYL district organizer from the Illinois-Indiana area, relates that the Chicago Ukrainian Youth Bowling League opened its 2nd season recently with a contingent of Ukrainian bowlers that doubled last year's group.

Any interested Ukrainian Bowlers in the windy city area can contact Rose in order to join their social bowling league.

**Michigan**

The Ukrainian Bowling League of Michigan started another season (it's 10th,) last Sunday at the Grand Central Recreation lanes located at 1941 Ferry Park at 12th (Detroit or Hamtramck? — no, probably Dearborn, All interested Ukrainian bowlers are advised to contact the group which meets each Sunday afternoon.

**N. Y. State**

The upper N. Y. State area is a hotbed of Ukrainian bowling activity as **Auburn, Syracuse** and **Binghamton** have their own Ukrainian Center bowling lanes (Auburn has 2 clubs), while **Troy, Johnson City** and **Rochester** also feature many good bowlers in bowling leagues.

**Briefs**

The **Scranton, Pa.** area has started recently with an 8 team bowling league, which should serve as a good nucleus for the 1958 Sport Rally there... We also know that **Ambridge, Pa.** has crack squad or 2, while the U.O.L. group of **Western Pennsylvania** which ran the 1955 UYL-NA Convention and the 1957 UOL group Convention in Pittsburgh, also conducts a bowling league.

Walt Bodnar and I visited bowling proprietor **Mickey Hamalak** of Queens, N. Y. and he promised 2 teams for Scranton in 1958. Mickey also reported that TV broadcaster Jimmy Powers related that main-event five winner last week, **Franz Szuzina** of Germany, is of Ukrainian-Magyar pareneage... How about bowling in **N.Y.C.-L.I., Ohio, New England, West Virginia, Lehigh Valley, Canada and Wisconsin-Minnesota?**

**Newark, N. J.** UNA bowling league has started its 11th season and **Elizabeth, N. J.** group is in their 5th.

Some of the features that are hustling up potential UYL-NA official candidates. as follows: Convention Committee work 12 months of the year lining-up the next 3 or 4 convention sites; the Sport Committee and the Sport Director work on setting up the next 3 Sport Rally sites; the Nominating Committee continue chairman **Andy Boyko's** fine precedent—setting early start during the last administration in bustling up potential PYL-NA officerial candidatesfli see see the time emblem of the Free Ukrainian Republic of 1918, the well known Trident (Tryzub), alopted by UYL-NA as their official emblem for their official UYL-NA banner.

We would also like to see the entire and varied UYL-NA Program well publicized, not only the official UYL-NA publications (Trend and Trendette) and in the Ukrainian-American-Canadian publications), but by the "good will" visits and movements of all the Executive Board officers (a practice very sadly neglected in the near and distant past) to the "grass roots" of their respective areas and neighboring territories as well, to sell UYL-NA!

Another area that needs work on is having a good liaison between UYL-NA and the **Ukrainian Congress Committee of America U.C.C.A.**), which would partially fulfil UYL-NA's responsibility on behalf of the long-struggling but still enslaved Ukrainian people—and their great fight for free and independent Ukraine.

# BOOK REVIEW

A most remarkable documentary of the encroachments of communism upon the Catholic Church in Slovakia and the iron will of the people to resist is given in a splendid new book published by Rev. John J. Lach (2006 Scrage Avenue, Whiting, Ind.) and titled "the Church of Silence in Slovakia" ($3.50 hard cover or $2.50 soft cover). The Rev. Theodoric J. Zubek, O. F. M., S. T. D., a native Slovakian, is the author.

Rev. Zubek is well qualified by experience and scholarship to handle this complex subject. He was a professor of Fundamental Theology at the Franciscan Seminary in Zilina, Slovakia, from 1941 to 1950 and was caught in the web of communist intrigue and domination. Twice he was arrested. The second time he escaped from a concentration camp, lived in the Slovak anti-communism underground for 10 months, secretly crossed the borders into Austria, made his way to Rome and finally reached the United States. In America he has distinguished himself as an author, contributor to Slovak and English language periodicals and as a brilliant lecturer on theological and philosophical subjects.

"The Church of Silence in Slovakia" is, of course, the Catholic Church as the people of that country are deeply religious and devoted to Catholicism. The book opens with a study of the communist world outlook and the term dialectic materialism, which Rev. Zuben gives as the philosophical basis for communism and the reason per se for communistic ambitions to encompass the world.

Dialectic materialism is defined as a combination of the terms materialism and dialectics. Materialism refers to the theory that man, his body, his brain, his thought processes, is matter. Everything purely spiritual, such as an individual God, the immortality of the soul, life after death, is denied or ignored by communism. Communists prefer to call their world outlook scientific and claim it is in harmony with political, economic, industrial and social progress.

The term dialectic is of more abstract and abstruse meaning. A popular definition found in the dictionary explains it as as "the name given to the art of reasoning or disputing or that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning, or of distinglishing truth from error: the science of ideas or of the nature and laws of being. Later it came to signify the art of using forms of reasoning so as to make fallacies pass for truth."

Once the theory, aim and purpose of communism is established by the author he proceeds into his detailed record of the advance of communism into Slovakia and the methods used to seize and maintain political control. Thereafter follows a documentary record, showing step by step, the trials and errors, the successes and failures of the communist regime and its antagonism to the Catholic Church. The way was not easy for communist domination. The deep religious conviction of the people could not be altered significantly. Rituals and observances could be controlled by the brutality of police methods, but the simple spirit of belief in God and Christ lived on in the human heart. The result has been the subjection of the Church but not its destruction. The Catholic Church is truly the "Church of Silence in Slovakia." In outward appearances and form it has been altered and changed by communist influence, but inwardly it remains true in its devotion to the basic religious practices of Christian thought and Catholic action.

Rev. Zuben concludes his remarkable narrative with an appraisal of results achieved by communist influence and religious, spiritual and material possessions retained by Slovakian resistance. He points out the nefarious methods by which the communists hope to strengthen their present control and weaken and undermine Catholic influence among the population.

"The Church of Silence in Slovakia" by Rev. Theodoric J. Zubek is an historical record deserving of a place in contemporary literature. It should be read by all Americans.


Polka Party
with
BERNIE WITKOWSKI
& his Silver Bell Orchestra
"The Worlds Greatest Polka Band"
SATURDAY,
SEPTEMBER 28th, 1957
at 8:30 P. M.
at
THE ST. DEMETRIUS UKRAINIAN CENTER
691 — Roosevelt Avenue
CARTERET, N. J.


# U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

## UKRAINIAN Y.W.C. KEGLERS SET SEASON SINGLE GAME MARK

By Stephen Kurlak

An unusual display of bowling prowess by the fifth-place Ukrainian Y.W.C. bowlers in the second game of their match with the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension five held on Friday, September 20th, not only gave them the night's single game score of 923 pins, but also set the season mark for the rest of the teams in the U.N.A. Bowling League of Newark to ~~Shoot~~ at.

Although the "Y" men lost the first game by only seven pins, their good 859-pin total in the third gave them the win over the "brothers," whose M. Sheremeta rolled the night's highest three-game series totalling 560 pins. Other high scorers for the evening in this match were "brother" Pete Molinsky who registered the second highest single game with a pinfall of 215, and "Y" man A. Chymiy who scored the third highest series of 549 pins.

The only clean sweep of three games made in that tourney was that of the Ukrainian American Veterans team over the last-place junior St. John's C.W.V. aggregation. The former not only registered the third highest single game with a pinfall of 874, but scored a tie second-highest series with the Ukrainian Center quintet with a total of 2,506 pins.

The Center keglers won out of three games in their match with the senior St. John's C.W.V. team, registering the second highest single game total of 891 pins in the process. Their Bill Banit was the outstanding individual performer that night by scoring the highest single game of 218 pins, and the second highest series with a pinfall of 552.

The Ukrainian Sitchmen added two more games to their winning column as a result of their match with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church team, while the First Ukrainian P.M.O. quintet did likewise by beating the St. John's Holy Name Society aggregation.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE
TEAM STANDING

| | Won | Lost | High 3 G'me Game | High Total | Pins | Avr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ukrainian Sitch A. A. | 8 | 1 | 865 | 2544 | 7248 | 805 |
| 2. Ukrainian Center | 6 | 3 | 919 | 2638 | 7541 | 837 |
| 3. Ukrainian American Vets | 6 | 3 | 894 | 2565 | 7436 | 826 |
| 4. Broth. of Holy Ascention | 6 | 3 | 840 | 2471 | 7284 | 808 |
| 5. Ukrainian Y. W. C. | 6 | 3 | 923 | 2577 | 7201 | 800 |
| 6. Ukr. Orthodox Church | 5 | 4 | 842 | 2389 | 7092 | 788 |
| 7. St. John's C. W. V. Sr. | 5 | 4 | 824 | 2354 | 6946 | 771 |
| 8. 1st Ukrainian P.M.O. | 3 | 6 | 806 | 2405 | 6783 | 753 |
| 9. St. John's E. N. S. | 0 | 9 | 741 | 2146 | 6143 | 682 |
| 10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr. | 0 | 9 | 743 | 1972 | 5867 | 651 |

# PAUSE

## FOR REFLECTION

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow said that "the true glory of a nation consists... in the extent of its mental power—the majesty of its intellect—the height, and depth, and purity of its moral nature."

If we are to judge America on these scores by what she reads, the kind of entertainment she patronizes, and the commercialized vices she supports, there will certainly not be much "true glory" revealed.

If a novel cannot be called "lusty," it seems to have little chance of success nowadays. If a motion picture or stage play is not sordid or sensational, it (with a few notable exceptions) is not held over for an extended run. And whole cities built on little else but vice are now drawing huge patronage from all over America.

Whatever majesty of intellect and purity of moral nature America may have had aforetime are certainly not much in evidence at the present moment. If our nation is to attain unto the true glory pictured by Longfellow, there are going to have to be some pretty drastic changes made in our habits of thought and ways of living—and that means in what you and I think and do.

# Immigration and Naturalization

**Question:** A friend of mine came to the United States on a visitor's visa and has had the visa extended several times. The visa expires very shortly in the United States. Somebody has told me that if an alien remains in the United States through authorized extensions of his visitor's visa for a period from five to seven years, he may change his status by special dispensation to that of a permanent resident. Is that correct?

**Answer:** The information which you have is not entirely correct. Under the Immigration and Nationality Act a bona fide non-immigrant may apply for adjustment of status to that of permanent resident if he is generally eligible for immigration and if a quota number is immeditely available. Whether a quota number is available depends on his place of birth and in some cases on whether the intending immigrant is eligible for a preference under the immigration law. The procedure you mention in your question is different. It is called suspension of deportation. It is not granted unless the applicant can show that if he were to leave the country, he or his family would suffer "exceptional and extremely unusual hardship." It is recommeded that your friend consult with a voluntary agency or an attorney, expert in this field.

## PARLIAMENTARY UNION DELEGATES TOLD HOW SOVIETS DENY CITIZENS ELEMENTARY RIGHTS

(Concluded from page 1)

ing the picture of 'demofratic' Russia in Asial and Africa."

Then, perhaps most important to the Soviet Communist party are the practical benefits derived from the electoral system and Supreme Soviet meetings. "Elections" are used to stir up the faithful, to remind them of the blessings of Soviet rule.

The Supreme Soviet meeting provide the top leaders with a link to local party organizations. The deputies not only pass on opinions current in hundreds of local areas, but they carry back the explanations and arguments delivered from the Kremlin podium.

"In other words," added the study, "the pseudo-parliamentary system serves as an alternate apparatus for the collection of information and the dissemination of the Party line."

At the same time, "it gives a lot of minor functionaries the satisfaction of being part of the ruling elite."

The same study also analyzes parliamentary practices in Poland which, until "the changes bringing Gomulka to power in October, 1956... were little different from their counterparts in the USSR."

"The dilemma of the incompatability of Communist doctrine and parliamentary democracy remains despite recent Polish changes," the study concluded. "Poland has yet to resolve it."

Український СПОРТ UKRAINIAN SPORTS

РІК IV Ч. 8 (38)

# ЗА ПЕРШСТЬ СУАСТ — СХІД

**Осіння першість СУАСТ-у у відбиванці**

Нарешті пробудилися наші відбиванкарі після довгого відпочинку, по давно вже забутому зимовому сні. Вправді в міжчасі відбулися деякі відбиванкові зустрічі, але їхній характер нагадував радше тренінґові зустрічі.

Останні змагання, що відбулися на Союзівці в днях 14-15-го вересня ц. р., мали вже поважніший характер, а сама ставка зустрічей ішла за ймення „осіннього першуна" СУАСТ-Схід і творила перше коло в остаточному вирішенні справи першуна. До змагань зголосилося п'ять дружин: Тризуб-Филаделфія, УСК-Ню Йорк, Беркут-Перт Амбой, БСК Ньюман-Савт Рівер і недавно заснований у Ню Гейвені Довбуш, якого допущено до турніру з умовою, що виповнить всі формальності, пов'язані з членством.

Не стали до турніру Стрілa-Трентон, Скала чи Чорноморська Січ; десь не видно вже й симпатичних січовиків з Елизабету... Невже всюди не знайшлось часу на тренінґи? Чи може солом'яний вогонь вже вигас...

Дводенний турнір на Союзівці мав і два обличчя; суботнішні зустрічі велися доволі мляво, не видно було бодай проблисків тої вмілости, що нею пишалися наші відбиванкарі ще так недавно. Зате в неділю — все неначе змінилося; по відпочинку змагуни заблистіли знов своєю високою вмілістю, справним переведенням замислів, стиманням, тактикою, чим справили численним глядачам велику несподіванку. Вправді видно було деколи „імпровізацію", спричинену довгим відпочинком, але в загальному рівень був задовільний. Спричинились до того ще й постійні зміни у веденні в табелі, що до деякої міри викликувало загострення ситуації.

Турніром керувала турнірова комісія в складі: Р. Свистун — голова (ланковий відбиванки СУАСТ-Схід), інж. Т. Грицай — заст. голови (спорт. реф. СУАСТ), О. Свистун — секретар, д-р Г. Сворт — головний суддя (америк. ліґа), і менаджери клюбів: Р. Вадуляк, Р. Лисняк, С. Сахарчук, К. Галушка, Г. Артюшенко.

Висліди зустрічей були:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Тризуб — Беркут | 2:1 | (15:7, 15:12) |
| Довбуш — УСК | 2:1 | (8:15, 15:7, 15:11) |
| Тризуб — Ньоман | 1:2 | (15:4), 6:15, 10:15) |
| Довбуш — Беркут | 2:0 | (15:10, 15:13) |
| Ньоман — УСК | 1:2 | (15:13, 12:15, 10:15) |
| Тризуб — Довбуш | 2:1 | (13:15, 15:9, 15:12) |
| Ньоман — Беркут | 2:0 | (15:10, 15:7) |
| Тризуб — УСК | 2:1 | (15:10, 14:16, 15:8) |
| Довбуш — Ньоман | 2:1 | (14:16, 15:8, 15:6) |
| УСК — Беркут | 2:1 | (13:15, 15:9, 15:7) |

Рішальний сет виграс Тризуб проти Довбуша 15:11.

Остаточна табеля осіннього турніру відбиванки за першість СУАСТ-Схід виглядає так:

| | | точок | сет. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Тризуб-Филаделфія | 3:1 | 7:4 |
| 2. | Довбуш-Н. Гейвен | 3:1 | 7:4 |
| 3. | БСК Ньоман-С. Рів. | 2:2 | 6:5 |
| 4. | УСК-Ню Йорк | 2:2 | 6:5 |
| 5. | Беркут-Перт Амбой | 0:4 | 1:8 |

У табелі можуть ще бути зміни, якщо Довбуш-Ню Гейвен не виповнить усіх формальностей.

### ТУРНІР У ПЕРТ АМБОЇ

Попередженням турніру на Союзівці був відбиванковий турнір в Перт Амбой, що відбувся 18 серпня ц. р. Організаторами турніру були білоруський СК Ньоман з Савт Ріверу і Беркут-Перт Амбой. Змагання відбувалися за чашу коменданта поліції п. З. Швейлика і п. Гавриша.

Участь в турнірі взяли: УСК-Ню Йорк, Тризуб-Филаделфія, Скала-Нюарк і організатори.

Провід турніру перебував у руках інж. Т. Грицая, Г. Артюшенка, Р. Завадовича, А. Вовка, Р. Свистуна.

У висліді — табеля турніру у Перт Амбої виглядає так:

| | | точок | сет |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | УСК-Ню Йорк | 3:1 | 7:2 |
| 2. | Скала-Нюарк | 3:1 | 7:3 |
| 3. | Тризуб-Филад. | 3:1 | 6:4 |
| 4. | Беркут-Перт Амб. | 1:3 | 3:7 |
| 5. | БСК Ньоман | 0:4 | 1:8 |

Після змагань відбулося врочисте передання чаш переможцям.

Поодинокі зустрічі принесли такі висліди:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| УСК — Беркут | 2:0 | (15:7, 15:2) |
| Скала — Ньоман | 2:0 | (15:7, 15:13) |
| Тризуб — Беркут | 2:1 | (11:15, 15:2, 15:7) |
| УСК — Ньоман | 2:0 | (15:11, 15:10) |
| Тризуб — Скала | 2:1 | (11:15, 15:9, 15:12) |
| Беркут — Ньоман | 2:1 | (15:11, 6:15, 15:11) |
| Скала — УСК | 2:1 | (15:12, 10:15, 15:11) |
| УСК — Тризуб | 2:0 | (15:11, 15:6) |
| Скала — Беркут | 2:0 | (15:8, 15:7) |
| Тризуб — Ньоман в. о. | 2:0 | (15:0,15:0) в. о. |

# ПРО ПРАВИЛА ПОЛЮВАННЯ В УКРАЇНІ

Ловецтво і мисливство сягають в Україні княжих часів; тваринне багатство українського лісу чи степу було таке велике, що не вимагало ніяких обмежень у полюванні. Але згодом воно сильно прорідило, а деякі тварини зовсім зникли з українського краєвиду. Це вимагало певних заходів, щоб зберегти й тих рідкісних тварин, що ще заселяли простори України. Війни причинилися до ще більшого прорідження тваринного стану в Україні; треба було на деякий час зовсім заборонити полювання (крім нищення шкідливих тварин); під сучасну хвилину поголів'я диких тварин дійшло вже до такої кількости, що знову дозволено полювати. Щоб все таки мати якийсь нагляд над мисливством України, Управління в справах мисливського господарства при Міністерстві сільського господарства видало низку правил, що реґулюють відстріл чи контролюють мисливців у їхній діяльності.

Згідно з правилами мисливський спорт доступний для всього населення; але в дійсності, лише довірені члени партії чи добре й строго перевірені колгоспники можуть дістати дозвіл на мисливське приладдя і на полювання. Це в большевицькій дійсності річ самозрозуміла: рушниця є рушницею і нею можна націлюватися не тільки на тварин...

Мисливством можуть займатися вже й 16-літні громадяни, під умовою, що здадуть так званий мисливський технімум і додержуватимуть правил полювання. Документом, що підтверджує право на полювання, є мисливський білет встановленого зразка з відмітками про сплату державного податку і реєстрацію зброї.

Полювати можна лише на мисливських угіддях, що ними вважаються всі державні та колгоспні площі за межами населених пунктів, які є місцем перебування диких звірів та птахів.

Не дозволяється полювати у мисливських заповідниках та в смузі шириною 1 км. довкруги них. Крім того, полювання заборонене у лісах зелених зон навколо ряду міст і населених пунктів.

Правила забороняють винищувальні способи в добуванні звірів і птахів, а саме: заганяння і стріляння з-під світел авт, стріляння обмерзлих птахів, водоплавних птахів під час линяння, збирання пташиних ясць, руйнування пташиних гнізд, ловля звірів і птахів пастками, петлями, сітками та гачками (поза шкідниками сільського господарства). Крім того правила забороняють вживати для полювання на пернату дичину гончаків і ненатренованих собак інших порід, які знищують молоду дичину чи молодих звірів.

Разом з тим заборонено застосовувати загальнонебезпечні способи полювання: насторожувати самострі л и, викопувати вовчі ями, труїти звірів і птахів отрутами, уживати нарізної (кульової) зброї, а також клейтухів з паперу, клоччя, бавовни та інших тліючих матеріялів.

Правила забороняють полювати чи нищити будь-яким способом деякі види рідких уже в Україні чи цінних для сільського господарства звірів. До них належить: олень, лось, сарна, куниця лісова й кам'яна, норка, видра, степовий тхір, тхір-перев'язка, горностай, лисиця, дикий кіт, ведмідь, борсук, лис-корсак (на сході України), уссурійський снот, нутрія, бобер, байбак, білка, хохуля (над Дінцем і Доном), глухар, тетерук, рябчик, дрохва, стрепет, куріпка, фазан, біла чапля, мартин чорноголовий, журавлі, лелеки, лебеді, кулик шилодзьобий, сови, денні хижі птахи (крім яструба-голуб'ятника і болотного луня), а також усі немисливські звірі і птахи (крім сірої ворони) та звірі й птахи, які штучно розводяться в мисливських угіддях.

Полювання на інших, незазначених звірів чи птахів, проводиться тільки в дозволеному сезоні. Назагал заборонюється воно тоді, коли розмножуються птахи чи звірі. Хутрові види звірів полювати тільки тоді, коли вони мають зимове, найбільш цінне хутро. На деяких птахів заборонено полювати і в ті періоди року, коли вони перебувають в особливо скрутному становищі: голодують, не мають захисту і ін.; забороняється полювати на зимуючих качок у другій половині зими, на куріпок взимку і ін.

Правила встановлюють такі сезони полювання:

З 1 серпня до 31 грудня — на всіх дозволених для полювання птахів (болотних і водоплавних, перепелиць, диких голубів, вальдшнепів). Весняне полювання забороняється.

З 8 листопада до 1 лютого — на всіх дозволених для добування хутрових звірів (зайця, лиса, чорного тхора, а також на відстріл інших хутрових звірів по ліцензійних картках).

З 1 вересня до 31 грудня — на дикого кабана.

З 16 липня до 31 березня — на крота.

З 1 вересня до 1 листопада дозволено відстріл тетеруків в областях: Чернігівській, Київській, Житомирській, Рівенській та Волинській.

З 15 вересня до 1 листопада — на сірих куріпок по всій Україні.

З 1 вересня до 1 листопада — на рябчиків у Чернівецькій області.

Залежно від місцевих умовин, органи, які відають мисливським господарством, встановлюють норму відстрілу дичини на одного мисливця за день полювання. Так напр. на тетеруків встановлено норму три штуки, на куріпок — п'ять штук.

Уся здобута мисливцем хутровина має бути здана заготівельним організаціям з оплатою за розцінками. Продаж і купівля, а також оброблювання хутрової сировини приватним особам — заборонені.

Особи, винні в порушенні правил полювання, підлягають грошевій карі в сумі 300 крб. з конфіскатою добутої продукції і позбавляються права на полювання, а їх зброя і мисливське спорядження конфіскується. Крім цього, з осіб, винних у порушенні правил полювання, стягують спричинені їх діями збитки мисливському господарству.

# ПЛАСТУНИ МАНДРУЮТЬ

**Мандрівний наколесно-роверовий табір пластунів**

Парний день згуртував нас під пластовою домівкою в суботу рано, 10 серпня ц. р. На цей день визначили ми наш старт до третього зряду наколесного-роверового табору, що його рік-річно організує курінь старших пластунів — „Лісові Чорти".

Було нас 16 хлопців, що під проводом ст. пл. М. Захаренка заплянували відвідати низку українських осель недалеко Ню Йорку. Наш початковий шлях повів нас у північно-східньому напрямі. Ми й не зчулися, як залишились за нами Грініч, Стемфорд, Норволк. Уже під вечір зупинилися в містечку Денбурі, де скористали з гостинности придорожнього фармера і переночували в його гаражі.

Чим бульше збільшувався наш „кільометраж", тим кращою ставала околиця: місцевості, що ми їх минали, аж разили в порівнянні до Ню Йорку своєю чистотою; зустрічні люди були до нас привітні і часто заводили з нами розмови; розпитували про мету нашої мандрівки і хвалили нашу спортову заповзятливість. Вислухавши Служби Божої у містечку Вотербері, рушили ми в дальшу дорогу.

Цього ж дня трапилася нам пригода, почасти зв'язана з недосконалістю карт, що ними ми користувалися.

Виїжджаючи з одного пункту, ми умовились, що зустрінемось в такій то місцевості, і що перші, які туди прибудуть, заждуть на інших. Та в одному місці натрапили ми на велике роздоріжжя, що спричинило розбиття групи... Але наші розвідчики роз'яснили ситуацію, і ми такки опинилися у визначеному пункті. Цей випадок дав багато тем для веселих розмов і „натягань" при вечірній ватрі, що перейшла у веселому настрої.

Ранком вирушили ми в напрямі до Бобрівки, але, прибувши туди, не застали нікого. Переночувавши „на самоті", вирушили в напрямі на Іст Четтем, до нашого пластового табору. Цього дня переїхали через стейти Конектикат, Массачусетс і Ню Йорк. Аж під вечір добились до оселі. Накінці дорога була навіть досить томляча; вона крутилася стрімко під гору, і нам здавалося, що це триває дуже довго. Треба було зсідати з роверів і йти пішки, ведучи наших „коників" перед собою.

Хотіли непомітно в'їхати до табору, але не вдалося: таборова команда наказала засвітити світла, і всі таборовики привітали нас дуже сердечно. По цій вступній овації ми, нарешті, змогли розтаборитися і піти на заслужений відпочинок. На другий день не було й кінця розмовам на тему нашої прогулянки; цілий день мусіли ми розказувати таборовикам про наші пригоди. Спостереження з подорожі дали нам багато матеріялу для веселої ватри, що її влаштували ми наступного вечора для табору.

Розвеселив ш и таборовиків та переспавши коротку ніч під шатрами, ми виїхали в дорогу до чергової нашої цілі: Кобзярівки. День був гарячий, дорога не всюди сприяла роверистам — почалися дефекти, і декілька разів треба було зупинятися, щоб направляти машини. Пізньою ніччю доїхали ми до Кобзярівки. Господар, відомий спортсмен, п. В. Кобзар, сам непоганий роверист, вітав нас з правдивою спортовою сердечністю.

Вночі ми не могли зауважити, в яку прекрасну потрапили околицю; але ранком не могли начудуватися: гори вкриті літньою зеленю, гірська річка, свіже повітря — це все залишило незабутнє враження. Тут провели ми один гарний день, відвідавши сусідню Клюфасівку, а ввечері влаштували веселу ватру.

Щиро розпрощались ми з господарями, з жалем залишаючи милу околицю.

Манджаючи горами і долинами, добились ми до Союзівки, а звідти до Сумівки, де переспали на сіні. Варто було зробити тих кількасот миль на ровері, щоб закоштувати тієї приємности: спання на сіні.

Але, як завжди, усе, що гарне, має свій кінець — так і наш роверовий табір скінчився, залишивши в нас багато гарних споминів.

**Пл. розв. В. Гойдиш**

# За першенство УСЦАК-у в тенісі

Шикаґо, 1 вересня. — Заходами УСЦАК-у та СТ „Леви" в Шикаґо в суботу 31 серпня та в неділю 1 вересня відбулися тенісовий турнір та відплатні змагання „Львів"-Торонто та „Леви"-Шикаґо. До турніру, крім згаданих дружин, зголосились ще змагуни з Клівленду та Дітройту, та, на жаль, вони не явились. Цей факт дуже ускладнив плянування та з технічного боку опізнив турнір, який відбувся на тенісових кортах Гумбольд-парку.

Висліди турніру такі: 1. місце П. Грицай — Леви, 2. В. Копач — Леви, 3. Вол. Іваник — Львів, 4. Р. Дубляниця — Леви, 5. З. Форович — Леви, 6. С. Мазяр — Львів, 7. д-р Зелений — Львів, 8. Р. Михалушко — Леви.

Відплатні змагання „Львів"-Торонто та „Леви"-Шикаґо закінчились вислідом 2:4 для Левів. Поодинокі висліди: З. Драч — д-р Соколовський 7:5, 6:4; Вол. Іваник — В. Копач 4:6, 4:6; Ст. Мазяр — Р. Дубляниця 6:8, 4.6; д-р Зелений — З. Форович 3:6, 4:6.

Деблі: В. Іваник, З. Драч — д-р Соколовський, П. Грицай 7:5, 6:4; С. Мазяр, Д-р Зелений — В. Копач, З. Форович 4:6, 5:7.

Після змагань в домівці Т-ва „Леви" відбулося прийняття для учасників та роздача нагород. Нагороджено шість перших місць грамотами УСЦАК-у які вручав змагунам голова УСЦАК-у проф. І. Красник та спортовий референт Р. Припхан. Усі учасники турніру одержали пропам'ятні жетони, а переможець турніру П. Грицай одержав нагороду — уфундовану д-ром В. Соколовським. У загальній гутірці дискутовано над можливостями та розвитком цього роду спорту серед нашої молоді, бо немає сумніву, що вона ним займається, тільки розпорошено, що без фахової опіки та поради не дає змоги їй підтягнутись в осягах та перейти в цій ділянці спорту із стадії припадкової розривки до конкуренційного змагу.

# Плавацькі змагання в Шикаґо

Шикаґо, 2 вересня. — Вже ввійшло в традицію спортової громади Шикаґа під кінець літнього сезону влаштовувати на відомій Оселі „Самодопомога" над Равнд Лейком плавацькі змагання. Цього року підготовкою цієї імпрези зайнялось спортове товариство „Леви" та при досить холодній воді вдалося їм зареєструвати понад 20 плавців. Сама імпреза притягла коло 200 глядачів, які подивляли хоту та завзятість змагунів. Конкуровано в двох стилях: довільний на 50 метрів та клясичний на 50 метрів. У фіналах довільного стилю на 50 м приплили чоловіки: 1. Каменецький — 32,4 сек.; 2. Пігут — 38,2 сек.; жінки: 1. Каштанюк — 51,0 сек; 2. Соколовська — 55,0 сек; юньйори: 1. Я. Білинський — 42,4 сек.; 2. Барановський — 51,4 сек. В стилі клясичнім на 50 метрів: чоловіки: 1. І. Білинський — 41,3 сек.; 2. Терлецький — 41,6 сек; юньйори: 1. Бойко — 45,3 сек.

В загальному точкуванні найбільшу суму точок здобув юньйор Я. Білинський, якого теж нагороджено чашею перемоги, уфундованою Радіо-Комітетом „Гомону України". Відносно добутого змагунами часу слід зважити, що змагання ці відбулись на дуже бурхливій воді та без твердого старту, тому вагу саму треба більш прив'язувати до самої ініціятиви цього роду змагань та фізичної справности нашої молоді, ніж до добування рекордів.

**М. Маркевич**

# Виграна і програна УСК-у Ню Йорк

В четвер 12 вересня УСК розіграв товариські футбольні змагання проти СК Нюарк (Оберліґа) і по дуже гарній та завзятій грі вийшов переможцем з відношенням воріт 5:1 (2:1). УСК виступив до цих змагань з Вітюком, але без Арндта та Тригубенка, яких заступили Олинець та Білецький. Неприсутніх Павлюка та Наливайка заступали Бренич та Коздоба. Гра була увесь час дуже завзята, а зокрема у другій половині при видатній перевазі УСК-у. Ворота здобули: Вітюк, Голюка, Шпон та Василькевич (2).

В неділю 15 вересня перша дружина УСК-у розіграла товариські змагання проти СК Ню Йорк (теж Оберліґа), програючи 3:2, хоч в першій половині було 2:1 у користь УСК-у. В УСК-у бракувало Шміґеля і Тригубенка. В першій половині гри ми були свідками кількох дійсно гарних заграань УСК-у, але в другій половині (мабуть теж частинно з приводу перевтоми в четвер) УСК дещо „лопсувався", що використав противник і стрілив двоє воріт. Підгорецький на обороні хоч і добрий, проте його гостра гра приносить немало клопоту для УСК-у, як цілости.

УСК у своєму повному складі зі Шміглем на обороні, Голюкою, Вітюком і іншими — а зокрема з пробосвістю Арндта, може дивитися оптимістично в майбутнє. Мусимо однак підкреслити одне: десятилітнє існування УСК-у вповні підтвердило правильність аматорства змачунів УСК-у і тому абсолютно немає причини купувати „зірки". СК Польонія, пішовши на професіоналізм, по 8-ох роках існування має неповну дружину, яка сьогодні дискутує, чи існувати їй, чи ні.

**Інші висліди:**

УСК рез. — СК Нюарк 2:1, УСК рез. — СК Ню Йорк 2:4, УСК учні Бляв Вайс готше учні 1:0, УСК новаки — Джермен-Гунґерісн новаки 0:2.

(ix)

**УСК-Ню Йорк — БРИДЖПОРТ 5:1 (0:3)**

Перша зустріч УСК на першість першої ліґи відбулася поза „столицею"; тим разом тереном змагань був Бриджпорт, з яким УСК розправився доволі високо. Гра деколи гостра, відбилася на малій контузії Цьолка, що деякий час мусів відпочивати. У такому самому відношенні Бруклин переміг Блю Стар. Перемога Стемфорду над амер. чехами 1:0 вмістила Стемфорд на перше місце в табелі, за яким опинилися УСК і Бруклин. На дальших місцях знаходиться: 4. Гобокен, 5. Гота, 6. Гарфілд.

Цієї неділі зустрінеться УСК на своїй площі (Фармерс Овал) з Грік-Амерікенс, що останньої неділі програла до Гобокену 2:1.

(xi)

**ТРИЗУБ-Филаделфія — ПОЛІШ ФАЛКОНС 3:2**

Тризуб виявив свою вищість і у відплатних змаганнях з поляками; після першої перемоги над поляками на їхньому грищі 4:1 розправився з ними і в відплатній зустрічі.

● Як повідомляє „Спорт-Герольд", брати Чижовичі з Тризубу-Филаделфія, підписали зголошення для СК Ню Йорк, (?).

● Кутіс, відома всім дружина з Сант Люїсу, програла в Лос Енджелесі 1:3 до тамошньої дружини.

● Голляндія перемогла Люксембурґ 5:2 у кваліфікаційних змаганнях за першість світу.

● Україна-Монтреаль зустрілася 21 вересня з дружиною Ванкуверу „Норд Шор" у змаганнях за першість Канади і виграла ці змагання 2:1, ставши мистцем Канади.

# СПОРТ В УКРАЇНІ

● „Кікерс"-Оффенбах над Майном розіграв в Україні декілька футбольних змагань із змінним успіхом. У Києві переміг залізничників 3:1, зате програв „Шахтареві" 2:0.

● Футбольна австрійська дружина „Форвертс-Штаєр" програла в Дніпропетровську „Металургові" 5:2.

● У півфіналі фітбольних зустрічей за „Кубок України" зустрілися „Хемік" (Калуш), „Колгоспник" (Рівне), „Торпедо (Харків) і СК ВО (Одеса), виелімінувавши дрогобицького „Нафтовика" та дружини Прилук, Краматорська і Ворошиловграду (Луганське).

● Київські футболісти перемогли в столиці Ісландії дружину Рейкявік 10:1.

● У Севастополі відбулися змагання за першість України у водному м'ячі. Участь взяли команди Києва, Львова, Харкова, Севастополя, Дніпропетровська, Черкас, Миколаєва, Херсону, Житомира, Ужгороду, Станиславова, Керчі, Сталіна, Одеси. Переміг „Буревісник"-Київ.

● Кияни Б. Шахлін та Л. Латиніна перемогли в ґімнастичних змаганнях у Москві, залишивши за собою японців і німців. На цих змаганнях киянка В. Крепкіна в бігу жінок 100 м — 11,9 перемогла німку Койлер, Серед чоловіків на цій віддалі киянин Бартенів прийшов другим за поляком Фольком — 10,5 с.

● В. Чорнобай (Київ) у стрибку з жердкою повторив рекорд — 4,50 см.

● Л. Барбієр (Київ) осягнув в плаванні 100 м. горілиць час — 1:07,3.

● М. Кузнецова здобула новий рекорд України в стусані кулею — 16,13 м. Є це третій вислід у світі.

● В. Ситкін стрибком 2,08 м вгору поліпшив рекорд України на 1 см.

● У Львові відбулися плавацькі змагання за першість України, що дали такі висліди: Жінки. Вільний стиль, 100 м. 1. Л. Данилова (К) — 1,12.3. 2. О. Короп (К) — 1,13,5. 3. Т. Бескровна (Л) — 1.14,0. 400 м. 1. Л. Данилова (К) — 5,54,7. 2. А. Введенська (Л) — 6,00,0. 3.А. Брагинець (Л) — 6,00.7. Брас 200 м. 1. Л. Зірка (Х) — 3,12.5. 2. Л. Дихтяренко (Л) — 3,19,4. 3. В. Бойкова (Уж.) — 3,19,5. На спині. 100 м. 1. І. Ребрик (К) — 1,26,0. 2. В. Ліпкіна (Л) — 1,26,3. 3. С. Шапошникова (К) — 1,26,7. Дельфін. 100 м. 1. Т. Колокольцева (К) — 1,26.8 2.А. Леуш (Л) — 1,28.8 3. Т. Щеглова (Х) — 1,30.5.

Чоловіки. Вільний стиль. 100 м. 1. А. Рибицький (К) — 1,00,6. В. Володимиров (К) — 1,00 8. 3. М. Бович (Л) — 1,02.1 400 м 1. М. Бович (Л) — 4,45.9. 2. М. Смслов (Л) — 4,55.4. 3. А. Глуховецький (Л.) — 4.56,0. 1500 м. 1. Г. Андросов (Л) — 19.52.1. М. Курбатов (Л) — 20.06.3. 3. А. Глуховецький (Л) — 20.10.8. Брас. 200 м. 1. О. Мухін (Л) — 2.46.3 2. Г. Прокопенко (Л) — 2,48.6. 3. В. Белоногов (Севаст.) — 2.50.9. На спині. 100 м. 1. Г. Андросов (Л) — 1,10,7. 2. В. Дуйловський (Севаст.) — 1.11.5.

### МЕДИЦИНА І СПОРТ

В останній сторінці „Український Спорт" вміщено статтю „Медицина і спорт" без підпису автора — д-ра А. Хрептовського (Шикаґо).

За цей прикрий недогляд Редакція просить у Шан. Автора вибачення.

# ДЕЩО ПРО ФІЗІОЛОГІЧНІ ОСНОВИ ВПРАВ МОЛОДІ

Новий шкільний рік наново висуває вимогу поставити програму фізичного виховання на належному рівні не лише у наших школах, але й по всіх наших молодечих організаціях.

Вправді Шкільна Рада УККА видала програми фізичного виховання, що надаються для фізкультурної праці як по школах, так і по організаціях, проте, переведення їх в життя натрапляє на деякі труднощі.

Програми Шкільної Ради УККА побудовані з увагою на фізіологічний і психічний розвиток дітей у шкільному віці. Проте, з боку батьків чи проводу організацій чується „застереження"; чи справді корисно для дитини переводити спортові вправи в ранньому віці?

Такі „застереження" не мають ніякої основи. Навпаки, рання підготова багато сприяє у витворенні сильного тілом і духом молодого покоління. Діти у віці 10-11 років можуть вже переходити до таких видів спорту, як футбол, кошівка, ситківка; цьому сприяють як анатомо-фізіологічні їх особливості, так і стан рухового апарату, функції нервової системи, органів кровобігу, дихання.

Під час виконування вправ і спортового тренінґу — під доглядом досвідченого інструктора — саме й розвиваються ці органи.

У дітей 10-11 років центральна нервова система має ряд особливостей. Умовні рефлекси утворюються в них швидше, і в той же час вони добре закріплюються, легко автоматизуються, набувають зрізничкованого характеру. Діти вміють уже підкоряти свої рухи певному ритмові і своєчасно їх загальмовувати, вони досить чітко визначають положення тіла і окремих його частин у просторі: вони вільно володіють такими основними природними рухами, як біг, стрибки і метання, на базі яких можна витворити численні спортові рухові навики. Сприятливо для виконання фізичних вправ складаються у цьому віці пропорції тіла: у порівнянні з дітьми молодшого віку, помітно збільшується довжина горішніх і долішніх кінцівок, опускається дещо центр ваги тіла, зростає стійкість, збільшується сила м'язів і швидкість рухів.

**Серцево-судинна система**

Розвиток серцево-судинної системи у дітей 10-11 років ще не повністю закінчений, але ступінь її зрілости вже досить значний. Зовнішня форма серця, співвідношення між величиною пересердь і шлуночків, будова серцевого м'яза, характер його інервації і кровопостачання в цьому віці наближаються до таких, як у дорослих. Кровоносні судини у дітей цього віку відносно ширші, ніж у дорослих, стінки еластичніші, а це створює сприятливі умовини для кровобігу при фізичному обтяженні.

Таким чином, будова і функції організму дітей цього віку уможливлюють проведення з ними занять з різних ділянок спорту. Вони можуть займатися бігом на короткі віддалі, стрибати у висоту й довжину, метати ратищем, ковзатися, їздити на лещетах, фехтувати. Вміння дітей 10-11 років вільно (на відміну від молодших віком) діяти у складі дружини дозволяє їм з успіхом опановувати різні гуртові гри — кошівку, відбиванку, гаківку, футбол, а також створює сприятливі умовини для проведення групових занять.

Не слід, проте, думати, що заняття дітей спортом можна переводити лише з 10-11 років. Спортові тренінґи можна провадити й з молодшими дітьми. Але тут треба брати до уваги їхній фізичний й психічний розвиток і в парі з тим їхню спроможність робити певні зусилля. У плаві можуть діти тренувати із 6-8 років; тоді ж підходить їм і теніс. Славна американська тенісистка, Гелен Вілс, почала вправлятись у тенісі вже з 5 років, під доглядом свого батька, що був чільним тенісистом Америки. Американські й японські діти не раз заступали свої країни на Олімпійських Ігрищах, здобували золоті та срібні медалі.

У цьому віці діти вже в достатній мірі володіють такими основними природними рухами як: біг, стрибки, метання. Проте, їхні можливості ще досить обмежені; їхній психічний розвиток не доріс ще до гурткових гор, які вимагають злагодженості дій всіх учасників гри і точного додержання правил гри. Їх скоро стомлює тривалий, одноманітний рух, їх можливостям не відповідають вправи з підкресленими статичними й силовими складниками, вправи з одночасною працею багатьох м'язів.

**Методика**

Ясна річ, що інструктор завжди звертає увагу на те, щоб при переведенні зайнять вправи мали різноманітний характер, переводить їх у виді гор, добивається високої емоціональности занять, щоб вони захоплювали дітей. Вправи не бувають довгі, їх часто переплітається заспокоюючими вправами, а впродовж занять дається рівномірне навантаження на всі основні групи м'язів.

Під час зайнять з дітьми широко застосовується різноманітні швидкісні вправи і вправи, що сприяють координації рухів. Вони не тільки відповідають можливостям дитини, але й удосконалюють її рухові навики та функціональні можливості. В той час готуються дітей до різних типів м'язової діяльности: до занять включається короткотривалі статичні зусилля, не великі силові навантаження, вправи, що збільшують витривалість. Проте, питома вага таких вправ повинна бути невеликою.

Різностороння загальна фізична підготова не може бути забезпечена при заняттях одним видом спорту. Гармонійний фізичний розвиток і високі функціональні можливості можуть бути досягнені лише за допомогою занять різними видами. Вправляючись у футболі, не можна забувати про вправи у бігу, стрибках, про ковзання, ґімнастику.

Інструктор додержує засади що в той час не можна вимагати від дітей максимальних зусиль і рекордів, бо це негативно позначається на загальній фізичній підготові, а також завдає шкоди здоров'ю дітей. Може це відбитися й на будучих осягах; не маючи загальної підготови, такий спортсмен зазнає невдачі за невдачею і часто залишає спортові заняття.

Перелік фізіологічних основ раннього вправлювання і всіх тих метод, що їх придержується інструктор під час переведення вправ, можуть вповні усунути всі ті „застереження", що їх зовсім необґрунтовано дехто висуває. Немає ніяких підстав для того, щоб відтягати нашу дітвору від спортових вправ; їй треба у цьому допомагати й до цього заохочувати. Бо розвиток сильного духа і витривалого тіла від ранньої молодости нікому із нас не може бути байдужим.

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СПОРТ
UKRAINIAN SPORTS
Редаґує Колеґія
Адреса Редакції: Dr. E. Zarskyj
301 E. 5th Street, New York 3, N. Y.
Tel.: Algonquin 4-1228